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Gulf Firms, Gulf States in Accord Nations to Get 1% Local Interest

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—Ottoman oil companies announced today a tentative agreement with five Persian Gulf nations which will give the Arab states a 51 percent interest in oil operations their countries after an unannounced period of years.

The agreement, which calls for each Gulf state to negotiate separate agreements with the oil companies operating within its territory, culminates nine months of negotiations.

"I am very satisfied with the offer," said Sheikh Ahmed Yassin, Saudi Arabia's minister of oil and minerals and chief Arab negotiator.

He said he would leave for the United States tomorrow to submit the agreement to the Arab states.

The five Arab states—Abu Dhabi, Qatar, Kuwait, Iraq and Saudi Arabia—account for approximately 28 percent of Western oil production, an oil company spokesman said.

Maximum of 51%

The agreement may set a pattern that will be followed by other oil-producing nations. It calls for the states to increase their equity in oil operations gradually to a maximum of 51 percent after an undetermined amount of time.

A spokesman for the oil companies commented, "While we all recognize the agreement, it awaits formal signature and ratification, so that details cannot be released at this time. Nevertheless, we feel that we have now reached a milestone in the relations between the oil-producing countries and the private oil companies."

The effective date of the new agreement will depend upon completion of the required implementing arrangements.

The companies involved in the negotiations include British Petroleum Co., Cie Francaise des Petroles, Gulf Oil Corp., Mobil Oil Corp., Participations et Developpement Corp., Royal Dutch/Shell, Standard Oil Co. of California, Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), and Texaco, Inc.

Payment for Participation

The agreement also sets forth a basis of payments to be made by the Gulf states to the oil companies for their participation in the concessions, the spokesman said. The oil companies said.

One of the key sections is a complex formula by which transition to the new arrangements will be accomplished without disruption of supplies to the consuming countries.

Another section provides for continuing capacity expansion in response to the increasing requirements of the parties. The evolution of these provisions, it is understood, absorbed a substantial part of the protracted negotiations and occupied the principal negotiators and technical experts of both sides in several months of intensive calculations and exchanges, the spokesman said.

Labor Assails Heath Curb On Pay Rises

BLACKPOOL, England, Oct. 5 (UPI)—The Labor party marched into battle today against the conservative government's anti-inflation blueprint.

It angrily rejected Prime Minister Edward Heath's plan for a 2-week ceiling on pay rises for everyone from workers to chairman of the board.

"Let's say 'no deal' with the Tories," said Clive Jenkins, leader of Britain's white-collar workers' union.

"I predict serious industrial trouble soon if the Tories go head with this plan," said Ray Lockett, leader of Britain's railroad engine drivers' union.

"The trade unions would be putting themselves in a strait-jacket if they accepted this Tory philosophy," Stan Orme, a member of Parliament, said.

The party's annual convention voted from the ballot over Counter Market membership to full members of orators on the fate of the British economy, most of it devoted to denunciation of the Conservatives.

Healey Pledges Reversal

Denis Healey, the economic affairs spokesman for Labor, promised today that a future Labor government would reverse all the tax concessions introduced by the 17-month-old Conservative administration in a bid to create a new climate in industry.

In his first full-throated speech as the party's financial expert, Mr. Healey attacked the price and wages deal unraveled by

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



President Nixon at press conference yesterday, his seventh of 1972, his 28th since taking office.

Arab Screen Is Tightened Across U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (NYT)—

The Nixon administration, acting on a promise by the President to protect Israeli citizens in the United States from potential terrorist attacks, has begun a major effort to identify Arabs residing in the United States suspected of planning terrorism.

It will screen more carefully travelers from Arab nations entering the United States.

A spokesman for the Immigration and Naturalization Service called the semi-secret operation "a very touchy one," and refused to elaborate on just what steps

• Sadat says he lacked good planes to attack Israel. Page 5

were being taken to locate potential terrorists or which federal agencies, besides his own, were involved.

But other government sources said the effort was nationwide in scope and that all federal agencies involved with international travel and with the suppression of terrorist activities were taking part, including the State Department and the FBI.

Mr. Nixon's statement promising to take "adequate security measures" to protect Israeli nationals living or traveling in the United States was made Sept. 5, the day 11 members of the Israeli Olympic team were killed by a group of Palestinian guerrillas in Munich.

See Marks, the director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in New York, emphasized that the government's effort aimed at preventing similar incidents in the United States was focused only on those individuals, the government had reason to believe might be planning such activities. He stressed that the government had no intention of harassing the U.S. Arab community in general and wished to avoid touching off a panic among Arab students and others with legitimate reasons for being in the United States.

Other government sources indicated that the operation, about which they refused to give details for fear of diminishing its effectiveness, had only been in effect for a day or two.

But employees in the office of the Arab Information Center here, which is affiliated with the League of Arab States, said they had been aware of surveillance by FBI agents for about 10 days.

Alfred Ayad, the center's press officer, said that in recent days two unmarked cars filled with men he believed were federal agents parked in front of his office.

"Wherever we drive, they shadow us," he said. "We are extremely resentful of this. We regard it as obnoxious in a country under the rule of law."

The Immigration Service could not immediately say precisely how many Arab nationals were traveling or residing temporarily in the United States. The State Department estimated the number of Arab students here at about 6,000, including those from Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, the Arabian Gulf states and North Africa.

Besides the surveillance and interrogation operations, which are said to be aimed at known or suspected members of the Black September and Patah groups, and their sympathizers, the government has recently tightened visa requirements for all foreigners in transit through the United States.

Aimed at Illegal Immigrants

West Germany Expelling 46 Aliens

BONN, Oct. 5 (AP)—Wide-

spread police raids throughout West Germany have produced expulsion orders for at least 46 Arabs since two Palestinian organizations were banned last night.

A Federal Interior Ministry spokesman, who was asked how many Arabs have been arrested and deported since the ban went into effect last night, said that newsmen would have to ask each of the 10 West German states.

The tough security crackdown, one of a series since the Munich Olympics massacre, touched off angry student protests.

The German Students League demanded that the federal government disclose the number of arrests and deportations. It said that it would seek legal action to remove the ban on the Palestinian organizations and accused police of denying the arrested Arabs their right to legal defense.

Interior Minister Hans Dierck Genscher announced last night, at a hastily called news conference, that the government had banned the 800-member General Union of Palestinian Students

and the 1,000-member General Union of Palestinian Workers.

"Well under 100 Arabs" have been expelled from West Germany, he said, since the Sept. 5 massacre in which eight Palestinian terrorists killed 11 Israeli Olympic athletes.

Arab students and the Bonn office of the Arab League claim that Mr. Genscher's figure is too low. They say that hundreds of Arabs were expelled even before last night's new crackdown.

• In Baden-Wuerttemberg, nine Arabs have been arrested and await expulsion. Previously 10 were expelled after the Olympics shooting but before last night's new crackdown.

• In north Rhine-Westphalia, the country's most populous state, police seized eight Jordanians and two Egyptians. They were ordered expelled. During the raids on Palestinian students and homes, police seized unspecified "material."

• In Saarland, four Arab officials of Palestinian organizations were taken to Munich for deportation to Jordan and Egypt.

• In West Berlin, about 1,000 demonstrators, mainly Arabs, marched through the streets to-night carrying red flags and placards demanding revocation of the ban imposed on two Palestinian groups.

Police reported no incidents.



Associated Press

Watergate Spy Says He Took Bugging Record to Nixon Committee

By Jack Nelson
and Ronald J. Ostrow

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 5—

A participant in the attempted espionage incident at Democratic party headquarters in Washington has told the Los Angeles Times that he delivered the logs detailing covertly recorded conversations at the headquarters to the Committee to Re-Elect the President less than two weeks before police closed in on the operation.

Alfred C. Baldwin Jr., a key government witness in the case, said the logs were addressed to an official of the committee who is not among the seven defendants indicted for the crime. Mr. Baldwin did not identify the official.

He said he had monitored the telephone tap at Democratic headquarters from a motel across the street.

Mr. Baldwin said he placed the eavesdropping logs in an envelope, addressing it to the Nixon campaign official, taped and stapled the envelope and took it to the Nixon committee offices. Although four of the five men arrested on June 17 were born in Cuba and all had been deeply involved in anti-Castro activities, Mr. Baldwin said he never heard the three defendants with whom he had contact mention Cuba. In

addition to Mr. McCord, those defendants are G. Gordon Liddy, a former FBI agent, White House aide and finance counsel at the Committee to Re-Elect the President, and E. Howard Hunt Jr., ex-CIA agent and former White House consultant.

The Baldwin interviews shed new light on the politically charged case, information which is unlikely to be aired in civil or criminal courts until well after Election Day.

Chief among the new disclosures are these:

• Mr. Baldwin said that he saw electronic equipment, some of which was later used to listen in on the Democrats, stored in Mr. McCord's office on the Nixon committee premises.

• Mr. Baldwin said he watched across the street on May 26 as Mr. McCord entered Democratic headquarters and allegedly installed two wiretaps. Mr. McCord was accompanied by at

Seeking 'Right' Settlement

Peace Talks Sensitive Now, Nixon Declares

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (NYT)—

President Nixon said today that private peace negotiations with North Vietnam "are in a sensitive stage" but he declared that "under no circumstances" would he let next month's presidential election affect the timing of a settlement or cease-fire in the war.

At the same time, Mr. Nixon reaffirmed his determination that the bombing and mining of North Vietnam "will continue . . . until we get some agreements on the negotiating front."

Emphasizing that the advent of an election in which his political fortunes are at stake will not influence U.S. policy toward the IndoChinese war, the President said:

"The settlement will come just as soon as we can possibly get a settlement which is right-right for the South Vietnamese and for us."

Such a settlement, Mr. Nixon said at a news conference, "will have in mind our goals of preventing the imposition by force of a Communist government in South Vietnam and, of course, a goal that is particularly close to our hearts, the return of our prisoners of war."

Today's news conference was wide ranging with the President taking "hardline" stands on many issues that have come up between him and his Democratic foe in next month's election, Sen. George McGovern.

Congress' Spending Assailed

Mr. Nixon condemned "congressional overspending" which he called a threat to his pledge not to increase taxes. Vowing again that "there will be no presidential tax increase," he said he would forgo campaigning if such a tax increase were necessary, to stay close to the White House "until that very great danger of a tax increase caused by congressional overspending is met and defeated."

The chief executive repeated that he had no personal knowledge of the alleged bugging of Democratic National Committee headquarters in the Watergate buildings complex here earlier this year. The President reiterated that none of his current aides were involved in the reported break-in and bugging.

The President said that the FBI is conducting an investigation of the Watergate bugging case that makes his famous probe of the Alvin Karpis case look "like a Sunday school picnic."

The Watergate affair, Mr. Nixon said, is being thoroughly investigated by FBI agents, who so far have checked out 1,600 leads and conducted 1,500 interviews.

He said that the investigation decision was made at a lower level, without his knowledge.

"I conducted an investigation of the Karpis case and that investigation was a Sunday school picnic compared to the amount of effort put in on this," he added.

The Karpis case unfolded while Mr. Nixon was a freshman member of the House Un-American Activities Committee, which investigated security leaks in the Truman administration.

Mr. Nixon said he was "not going to dignity" Sen. McGovern's charges of corruption in the Nixon administration by replying to them. The President said he thought "the responsible members

of the Democratic party will be turned off by this kind of campaigning" by Sen. McGovern.

The President said that the sale of U.S. wheat to the Soviet Union was beneficial for America. He pledged action if investigations indicated that U.S. grain dealers made illegal profits from the transaction, which has been roundly criticized as profiting

such dealers and not benefiting southwestern farmers.

Mr. Nixon said he would ask Congress next year to reduce property taxes for the elderly. He said he will make a nationwide radio address—paid for by his campaign committee—on the issue of taxes Saturday night.

On busing for schools' racial

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Highlights of Conference

President Nixon's principal points at his news conference yesterday:

WATERGATE BUGGING—He has no personal knowledge of the espionage allegedly conducted against Democratic headquarters.

TAXES—He repeated his pledge that there would be no tax increase initiated by himself or his office, and said that he would forgo campaigning, if necessary, to "defeat" the tax.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA—He defended the wheat sale to the Soviet Union as good for America, and said he would take action if investigation showed that grain dealers had reaped illegal profits.

Vietnam War—He vowed not to let election considerations affect U.S. negotiations for a settlement "right" for the South Vietnamese, the North Vietnamese and for us."

The command acknowledged publicly for the first time that the F-111 fighter-bombers had been withdrawn from combat after flying only four missions last week during which one of the jets mysteriously vanished with two crewmen aboard.

The headquarters of Gen. Frederick Weyland, the U.S. commander in Vietnam, said that as the remaining crews arrived at Takhli during the past six days "they underwent a series of programmed training and orientation flights."

"In addition, due to unknown causes on the night of Sept. 28, a thorough systems check was accomplished . . . to insure that the systems were functioning properly in the Southeast Asian environment," the commander's statement said. "The systems proved to be fully operational and the aircraft were rescheduled for combat missions."

The command claimed that several F-111 strikes had been scheduled for Tuesday night and yesterday morning, but were canceled because of severe weather.

The F-111s are billed as "all-weather" fighter-bombers and the same day their raids were supposedly canceled, other fighter-bombers without all-weather capabilities, such as F-4 Phantoms, logged 120 strikes over North Vietnam, according to the command's communiqué.

The story's headline said: "Hanoi Hope of Power From Internal Coalition in Saigon." The article said: "The North Vietnamese, it is understood, will be glad to accept a coalition government in South Vietnam in which many political groups are represented—including Communists and Communist sympathizers, though not dominated or directed by them. They are confident that this initial stage would lead to an ultimate Communist take-over."

When asked for an explanation, a spokesman said, "The weather conditions where the F-111s would have flown were more severe than in the area where the other aircraft were able to fly."

Meanwhile, Hanoi's official Vietnam News Agency reported that five U.S. planes were shot down yesterday and that several pilots were captured. The broadcast put the total of U.S. planes downed over North Vietnam so far at 3,987. The U.S. command declined comment.

Knowing to be Mr. O'Brien's and to install other bugging equipment in the offices

The five were caught, and minutes later Mr. Baldwin rushed into Mr. Baldwin's room across

For Problems of Industrial Society

U.S., Russia, Other Countries Start 'Think Tank' for Peace

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (UPI).—Led by the United States and the Soviet Union, scientific academies of a dozen nations have set up a "think tank" to seek solutions to problems spawned by increasing industrialized societies.

Pollution control, urban growth, public health and overpopulation are among the large, complex issues to be examined by the International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis in the Laxenburg Palace, near Vienna.

Greek Tribunal

Sentences 4 for 10 Bomb Attacks

ATHENS, Oct. 5 (UPI).—A special military tribunal today sentenced four men to long prison terms for setting off bombs in Athens.

The five military judges sentenced student George Sayas, 24, to 17 years in jail, student Nickolas Manios, 23, to 18 years, and Nickolas Chrysanthopoulos, 23, to 13 years. A 32-year-old plumber, Apostolos Manolakis, who the prosecutor said "had repented his actions," was sentenced to six years in jail.

The defendants, belonging to the Paris-based "Oct. 20 Movement," admitted having placed 10 homemade bombs in various parts of Athens between 1969 and 1971. One of the bombs damaged a statue of former U.S. President Harry S Truman in November, 1970. It was attacked "because it was the symbol of American imperialism in Greece," Mr. Sayas said.

Moscow will provide one-third of the annual operating costs of about \$3.5 million, while the United States, through the National Science Foundation, will match that amount. The remaining third will come from other governments.

Mr. Gvishiani, a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and a son-in-law of Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, is to serve a three-year term as chairman of the institute's council.

Although political and scientific officials here were reluctant to say so openly, they conceded that the institute was yet another step in an East-West bridge-building effort whose eventual hope is the liberalization of both the Soviet and East European Communist systems.

The officials said privately that the United States was "giving more than it's getting" out of the institute's work, but that the investment was worthwhile because of its potential impact upon both the Soviet managerial class and East-West ties.

An announcement about the institute made here by the National Academy of Sciences stated that: "Projects being considered for the institute fall into four categories—environmental systems, health care systems, municipal service systems, and large engineering design systems."

Also participating in the institute will be the leading scientific organizations of Czechoslovakia, Canada, Bulgaria, Japan, West Germany, Italy, Poland and Britain.



THREE PREMIERS.—For a while yesterday morning, Denmark had three premiers. Jens Otto Krag (left) resigned and turned over the post to Anker Joergensen (center), while Foreign Minister K.R. Andersen, looking on (right), acted as the interim premier.

Danish Premier Is Installed, Labor Assails Hopes for Period of Stability

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—Former labor leader Anker Joergensen became Denmark's premier today and said that the minority government he inherited would "have to live dangerously."

Mr. Joergensen was formally appointed by Queen Margrethe today and later held his first meeting with his Social Democratic government colleagues—the first cabinet meeting he has ever attended.

"It was the best cabinet meeting I have ever held," the 50-year-old premier said afterward to newsmen.

He said that he hoped for a period of political stability and that the government could remain in office until the next election, scheduled for 1974.

"But we shall have to live dangerously, like nearly all other Danish governments, which can only count on a very narrow majority," he added.

Norwegian Premier Delays Resignation.

OSLO, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—Norwegian Premier Trygve Bratteli announced today that he was postponing his resignation until Saturday "for technical reasons."

Mr. Bratteli, a strong supporter of Norwegian entry into the Common Market, had said earlier he would resign tomorrow after a national referendum last week decided against going into the market.

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Heath, calling it quite unacceptable. But he implied that the trade union movement should go on negotiating with the government on the Heath economic package.

Eighteen hours earlier, trade union leaders meeting at Preston, 30 miles from Blackpool, rejected the Heath package of a 2% limit on weekly pay increases and a 5 percent ceiling on prices during the next 12 months.

The union leaders were reported to have decided to demand at least £3.50 as a wage-rise ceiling, although union spokesmen here said they could not confirm this.

Alan Fisher, leader of the public employees' union, called the Heath package "political pornography designed to titillate the desire without fulfilling it."

Fred Phillips, a Labor politician from Bridgewater, attacked the Conservatives in a poem composed by himself. It assailed in slightly offbeat rhymes the bogeymen of speculators, landlords, exploiters, financiers, capitalist bosses and managers who, according to Labor party orators, make up the Conservative party.

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Foe's 'Offensive Broken'

"The back of the enemy offensive has been broken. They hold no provincial capitals now at all," he said, adding:

"This could not have been accomplished without the mining and the bombing, and the mining and the bombing will continue, of course, until we get some agreements on the negotiating front."

Speaking of election-year pressure for a settlement, Mr. Nixon noted that in 1968 "well-intentioned men made a very, very great mistake in stopping the bombing without adequate agreements from the other side." In that election year, President Lyndon B. Johnson decided not to seek re-election and halted the bombing in a bid for successful peace negotiations.

Mr. Nixon, however, said he does not "criticize" that action as far as their motives are concerned.

"I simply said, having seen what happened then, we are not going to make that mistake now."

Then he asserted: "The election, I repeat, will not in any way influence what we do at the negotiation table."

Mr. Nixon refused to discuss the negotiations, which he said "have been, in the private channel, very extensive." The United States has agreed with the Communist negotiators not to disclose "the content of those negotiations," he reminded newsmen.

But while saying that "the negotiations are in a sensitive stage," he declined to predict when—or even whether—they would succeed.

Hanoi Motivation Eyed

Asked if Hanoi might be waiting until after the U.S. election to "make a settlement on the theory that if they got a Democrat elected they would get better terms," Mr. Nixon said:

"They could be motivated by that. There are those who believe that they were motivated to an extent in 1968 by political considerations in agreeing to a bombing halt before the election with the thought that defeating me was more in their interest than electing my opponent."

"I do not claim that that was the case. I must say that both Sen. (Hubert H.) Humphrey [the 1968 Democratic nominee] and I... were quite responsible in that election campaign in refusing to comment on what were then only preliminary negotiations, recognizing that any comment by one who might be President might jeopardize the success of the negotiations."

Some observers saw this as a swipe at Sen. McGovern, who has said quite frankly that if he were elected, he would pull the United States completely out of Indo-China within 90 days.

Mr. Nixon said that despite "some indications on our side that we believe we have a good chance to win" the election, "there are many in this country and many abroad who think that there is a chance the other side might win."

"Under those circumstances, they obviously could conclude, with some justification, that my insistence that we will never agree to a settlement which would impose a Communist government directly or indirectly on the people of South Vietnam, as compared with the statements of our opponents to the contrary on this particular point, might be influencing them."

Nixon Calls Peace Talks Sensitive Now

Says U.S. Election Is No Consideration

(Continued from Page 1)

Integration, he said, he would consider seeking a constitutional amendment if Congress didn't act to check forced busing.

He vowed to continue to seek reform of the welfare program.

In the 40-minute news conference, his seventh of 1972 and, according to the White House, his 26th since taking office, the President replied briefly to criticism of his order to mine the harbors in Haiphong and other ports in North Vietnam and to undertake massive bombing against the North Vietnamese ground offensive last spring.

A questioner noted that some critics say the bombing serves no useful purpose and asked the President what good it was doing, inasmuch as peace negotiations have failed to produce a settlement and there still is considerable Communist military activity in South Vietnam.

Without mentioning Sen. McGovern, whose presidential campaign has emphasized attacks on Mr. Nixon's bombing and mining policy, the President said that the critics have been proved wrong in a number of instances.

As examples he cited their assertions that South Vietnam was doomed after the Communists mounted their heavy assault across the Demilitarized Zone, that his response of bombing and mining would "torpedo" his summit meeting with the Russians and that he was risking World War III.

"Those predictions proved to be wrong," Mr. Nixon said. "Now these same critics say the bombing and mining was not necessary, it has accomplished no purpose, and is not necessary for the future."

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Both American Ambassador William J. Porter and North Vietnamese Xuan Thuy agreed, but only on the negative results of the meeting.

"We did our best," Mr. Porter said on emerging from the conference hall. "The result were zero," Mr. Thuy told newsmen. "The positions of the two sides remain very far apart."

In the set speeches, allied and Communist delegates broke no new ground and gave no concrete indications of the contents of the private U.S.-North Vietnamese talks.

President Nixon's remark to day that the negotiations "are in a sensitive stage," was considered as reflecting the series of private meetings between Henry A. Kissinger, the White House national security adviser, and Le Duc Tho, a Hanoi Politburo member, and Mr. Thuy.



FORMER POW—Maj. Edward Elias, recently released from the North Vietnamese government, and his wife Gena at a press conference on Wednesday in Montgomery, Ala.

Freed POW Says He Told Red He Plans to Stay in Military

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 5 (UPI).—Maj. Edward K. Elias said yesterday that he made it clear to the North Vietnamese before they released him from a prisoner-of-war camp that he "plans to be a military man the rest of my life."

Maj. Elias, 34, one of the three POWs released to an anti-war group, also said prisoner release should be negotiated "government-to-government and not by a diverse bunch of individuals."

Currently undergoing medical checks and debriefing at Maxwell Air Force Base here, Maj. Elias thanked the anti-war activists who secured his release from Hanoi last month, but he refused to make any other comment about them.

He said he "plans to be a military man the rest of my life; the North Vietnamese were under that impression also. I never gave them any idea otherwise."

"I plan to get back in the know of my service, the Air Force, and my country," he said.

In Operation Phoenix in Vietnam

House Panel Asks Full Probe Into Alleged Murders by GIs

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (UPI).—A House subcommittee has urged the Pentagon to investigate charges that U.S. servicemen routinely murdered South Vietnamese civilians suspected of Viet Cong activities, many of whom might have been innocent victims of faulty intelligence.

The subcommittee said Tuesday in a classified report that the Defense Department knew of the charges involving a counter-terrorism program, called Phoenix, but that it had failed to investigate it.

The report said 20,587 suspected Viet Cong members were killed under the Phoenix program from the beginning of 1968 through May, 1971. "It is impossible not to wonder how many of those persons were the innocent victims of faulty intelligence," it said.

The charges of war crimes came from U.S. servicemen who testified during hearings in July and August.

The casualties compare with one killed and 13 wounded the previous week.

The toll did not include 20 American sailors killed and 37 wounded last Sunday when an eight-inch gun blew up aboard the heavy cruiser Newport News off Quang Tri Province.

In addition to the U.S. battle casualties, another three American servicemen died in nonhostile incidents, spokesman said.

Paris Peace Talk Session Shows No Movement

PARIS, Oct. 5 (UPI).—The four delegations at the Paris peace talks held their 182d weekly negotiating session today without the slightest indication of support for President Nixon's note of cautious optimism about their eventual successful outcome.

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U.S. War Toll Up 2 in Week

SAIGON, Oct. 5 (UPI).—Three Americans were killed and four wounded on Vietnamese battlefields last week and a U.S. serviceman was missing in action, the U.S. command said today.

McGovern Urgently Stalking Donors to Sustain Campaign

By James M. Naughton

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (NYT) — George McGovern is quietly arranging contributions for huge sums of money to prevent a Democratic presidential candidate from sliding into insolvency.

"We've reached a period now where we have to get large amounts of money fast," he said in an interview in New York. "We're at a critical point now where we have to raise substantial amounts of money in the next few days to sustain our present television and telephone commitments."

Small contributions, averaging about \$200,000 a day, are sustaining a bare-bones Democratic campaign. Sen. McGovern's national political staff is still being paid full, if individually modest, salaries.

But the Democratic nominee reportedly would have been forced a few days ago to curtail



Associated Press
ON DISPLAY—Democratic presidential candidate George McGovern displays POW bracelet on wrist during voter registration rally sponsored by labor unions on Wednesday night in New York's Town Hall. Bracelet bears name of Donald O'Dell, who has been missing since Oct. 17, 1967. The senator says he wears the bracelet "off and on."

Doctor Describes

Removal, Repair, Return of Organs

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5 (UPI) — An Oregon surgeon said today that he has taken an organ out of the human body, repaired it and put it back into the patient—and the organ worked properly.

The organ repaired by Dr. Russell L. Lawson was the kidney, which he told the American College of Surgeons that similar outside-the-body work could be done on the heart and liver. He said it was the first time such an operation had been performed.

Dr. Lawson removed and cooled the kidneys of two patients—a 15-year-old man and a 21-year-old woman—and made repairs of lesions in the renal arteries. The kidneys were reimplanted in the patients four and six hours after their removal. Both have shown excellent outcomes. Because the patients' own organs were reimplanted, there was no danger of rejection, as there would have been with alien organs.

"The technique is an extension of the technical aspects of organ transplants—a logical extension of removing organs from cadavers and preserving them for several hours prior to transplants," said Dr. Lawson, an associate professor of urology at the University of Oregon Medical School in Portland.

He said the procedure permitted him to repair damage that couldn't be reached by ordinary surgery because some of the work had to be done under a microscope. He said he could also reach areas that would have been inaccessible if the kidneys remained in the body.

Pills Make Children Ill

FERRARA, Italy, Oct. 5 (AP) — Five children aged between 4 and 8, were hospitalized yesterday after they swallowed 20 contraceptive pills they thought were candy. They suffered stomach upset but were not in serious condition.

Despite Senate's Warning

U.S. to Continue Negotiations For Moscow Trade Accord

By Bernard Gwertzman

WAshington, Oct. 5 (NYT) — Secretary of Commerce Peter G. Peterson said today that he has been told to continue negotiations for a Soviet-American trade agreement without reference to the Senate's warning yesterday that it would block passage of such an accord if Moscow does not lift the rail-via-tax on Jews and others seeking to emigrate.

In a brief interview following a talk to the newly formed East-West Trade Council, Mr. Peterson indicated that the administration hoped that Soviet authorities would take note of the congressional concern and abolish the heavy tax before the agreement is brought before Congress next year.

Mr. Peterson, in his remarks to the group, made up of businessmen and others interested in promoting East-West trade, said

Two Indicted by U.S. In Bribe-Drug Case

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP) — Two U.S. immigration inspectors were charged today with taking some \$60,000 in bribes to allow more than 24 tons of marijuana and two and one-half pounds of cocaine with an estimated street value in excess of \$7.7 million to enter California from Mexico.

The 27-count indictment returned in U.S. District Court in San Diego named Joseph M. Byrne, 42, and Walter W. O'Donnell, 42. Mr. Byrne, a part-time immigration inspector for the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, is a former border patrolman. Mr. O'Donnell was an immigration inspector for 15 years before retiring.

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Associated Press
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McGovern Would Recognize China, Cut Troops in Europe

CLEVELAND, Oct. 5 (UPI) — Sen. George McGovern called today for a new American foreign policy that would extend diplomatic recognition to China and reduce U.S. forces in Europe by half within three years.

In a major foreign policy speech in which he discussed his positions on disarmament, foreign aid and trade, Sen. McGovern said that President Nixon was conducting "six-gun" diplomacy that "isolated" such allies as Japan and India and displayed a "callous" attitude toward foreign nations.

Sen. McGovern also said that

Agnew Says McGovern Uses Smear, Innuendo to Gain Votes

By James T. Wooten

RAPID CITY, S.D., Oct. 5 (NYT) — Vice-President Agnew brought the Republican campaign here to Sen. George McGovern's home state yesterday and accused the senator of using smear and innuendo as the basic tools in his presidential pursuit.

Keenest Edge

Moments later, in the same speech, Mr. Agnew said that the Democratic nominee was offering the American electorate a "philosophy of defeat" that had served to make him "very popular in certain segments of North Vietnamese society."

Although he later said that he was merely responding to the charges of corruption in the Nixon administration and not suggesting that the senator was intentionally giving comfort to North Vietnam, his remarks here yesterday were the most severe of any criticisms he has yet uttered.

Moreover, they were the latest example of what apparently has become a substantive trend in his

campaign as, for the third time in the last four days of travel, he called into play those verbal techniques that made him what he has called "the cutting edge" of past Republican campaigns.

Never was that edge keener than here in this flood-ravaged city yesterday as he addressed nearly 1,500 persons in a small hall jammed almost to its ceiling with a mixture of political friends and enemies.

The Vice-President described Sen. McGovern as a man driven by "an incandescent hunger for personal popularity" and a "desperate candidate who can't seem to understand... that the American people don't want a philosophy of defeat and self-hate put upon them."

Mr. Agnew said that the senator was "stirring the basic hates and suspicions of people... and relying solely on a campaign of smear and innuendo."

He said that "about all that the factional and truncated plans that he [Sen. McGovern] offers seem to do is make him very popular in some sections of North Vietnamese society."

As he began his speech, Mr. Agnew announced, two federal grants totaling \$50 million for the city's flood damage rebuilding programs. A flash flood swept through parts of Rapid City in June. The Vice-President said that the announcement of the grants was not political but was simply the expression of a bipartisan response to a natural tragedy.

The amount of the advance payment is double the sum the Navy agreed to provide in August when the firm agreed to postpone the contract decision date from Oct. 1 until after the presidential election.

Grumman has told the Navy that production of the plane was costing more than expected and that it could not build the next lot of planes without a price increase.

Under the original contract with Grumman, the Navy was to have decided by Oct. 1 whether it wanted to order 48 more F-14 fighters, each of which now costs \$15.8 million. The advance payment and the change in the contract date were approved by Congress in mid-August.

The \$15.8 million will help Grumman pay its bills. Financial troubles with the F-14 resulted in Grumman's losing its credit earlier this year with six banks.

House Democrats Vow New Try at Watergate Probe

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP) — Several Democrats on the House Banking Committee say they'll try again to get an investigation of financial aspects of the June 17 break-in and alleged bugging attempt at Democratic National Committee offices here.

The committee voted 20 to 15 Tuesday against an investigation of six Democrats joined the 14 Republicans to defeat the move.

Committee Chairman Wright Patman, D. Texas, who favored the probe, said he's not giving up. "This is just one finding in a battle to lay these facts before the American people... all the White House pressure in the world won't prevent the facts from coming out."

Rep. Henry S. Reuss, D. Wis., said he would try to get the committee to change its mind. He is counting on "the force of public opinion to bring some pressure" on committee members, he said.

Addicts Increase Drugstore Thefts

CHICAGO, Oct. 5 (AP) — Pharmacy robberies have increased by 20 to 25 percent in recent months because of a nationwide heroin shortage, the director of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs said yesterday.

John Ingersoll told the National Association of Retail Druggists his office is working on security standards to protect the pharmacies from drug addicts who can no longer obtain narcotics from illicit sources and seek substitutes for heroin in drug stores.

Nixon Veto Seen Likely

House-Voted Clean-Water Bill Receives Approval of Senate

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The Senate, by a vote of 74 to 6, gave final congressional approval tonight to a far-reaching bill that is designed to eliminate over the next decade the pollution of the nation's waterways.

The House adopted the measure earlier in the day, by a vote of 365 to 11.

But congressional experts said that there was a good chance that President Nixon would veto the legislation.

The bill quadruples the amount of money the President sought to control water pollution, and it is much stricter in its timetables and enforcement procedures than the administration wanted.

National Goal

The legislation would set a national goal of eliminating all pollution of the water by 1985. To accomplish this goal, it would authorize \$34 billion, most of it to be pledged to states and localities over the next three years for the construction of waste treatment plants.

The Nixon administration had asked for only \$6 billion over the three-year period, and, under the administration's plan, the money would have to go through normal appropriation channels.

The key provision of the legislation, which has the support of most environmental organizations, would require all industries discharging into the nation's lakes and rivers to use the "best practicable" technology to control pollution by 1977 and the "best never seen again" technology by 1981.

In a speech to the City Club Forum here, the Democratic presidential candidate also said that the "balance-of-power" concept, which Mr. Nixon maintains has kept the peace, was a vestige of an old world... that we will never see again."

Sen. McGovern said that he supported a strong national defense, free of waste, that looked toward "prudent relaxation of tensions" with the Soviet Union and China.

He said that over three-year period he would withdraw half of all U.S. forces now stationed in Europe and called for a halt to the deployment of "of further nuclear warheads" by the United States.

The candidate also said that he wanted to avoid in foreign affairs the kind of "reflexive interventionism that has foolishly involved us in the internal affairs of other countries."

He added that he favored expanded agricultural and technical assistance to the underdeveloped countries of the world, which he said had been ignored under Mr. Nixon's policies.

Sen. McGovern said that he knew "no responsible person who would knowingly call for a return to old-fashioned isolationism."

He said that he remained committed to Israel's future.

"We must continue to supply those arms that will permit Israel to guarantee its own security," he said.

He said that "about all that the factional and truncated plans that he [Sen. McGovern] offers seem to do is make him very popular in some sections of North Vietnamese society."

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Belgians to Halve Forces in Germany

BRUSSELS, Oct. 5 (UPI) — The Belgian Army will withdraw two of its four brigades stationed in West Germany by the end of 1975, Defense Minister Paul van den Boeynants said at a news conference yesterday.

The two brigades number about 5,000 men. With dependents, the transfer will involve some 12,000 persons.

Mr. Van den Boeynants said that he was confident the move will be approved by NATO.

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Counter to Israeli Power

Sadat Says He Lacks Arms To Make Peace or to Attack

By Juan de Onis

BEIRUT, Oct. 5 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat of Egypt said in an interview published here today that he "would have accepted a peaceful settlement" in the Middle East if the Soviet Union had delivered advanced armament to counter Israel over.

"Without a large supply of over MAG-23 fighter-bombers capable of 'striking in depth' against Israel, Mr. Sadat told the influential Arab weekly Al Hawadeth that a peaceful settlement, as desired by the Russians, meant surrender to American and Israeli terms."

"This I will never accept," Mr. Sadat reportedly told his interviewer, Salim Louai, publisher and editor of Al Hawadeth.

"If I had a fighter-bomber, I would not have allowed Israel to commit its aggression in southern Lebanon," two weeks ago, the Lebanese publication quoted Mr. Sadat as saying.

Arab armored columns and aircraft struck into south Lebanon in a search-and-destroy mission against Palestinian guerrillas. There was no military action against Israel by any other Arab country, despite an outpouring of "solidarity" messages to Lebanon, where 200 persons were killed or wounded.

This has given rise to an Arab race making the rounds here that his year's Nobel peace prize should be given to the Egyptian Army.

The failure of the Arab armed

Tanzania War With Uganda Said Settled

MOGADISHU, Somalia, Oct. 5 (AP).—Tanzania and Uganda have settled their dispute which began when Ugandan President Idi Amin accused Tanzania of invading his country, it was announced here tonight.

A joint communiqué said that details of the agreement, reached by Ugandan Foreign Minister Wamani Kibedi and Tanzanian Foreign Minister John Malecela, would be released later.

The three men signed a peace agreement today.

Mr. Kibedi described the settlement as a great day in the history of Africa. The enemies of Africa, he added, had wanted the conflict to escalate into full-scale war.

Somali President Mohammed Siad Barre, who organized the two-day mediation talks, said that the dispute had stemmed from a "colonial conspiracy" to weaken African unity. He warned that more such "intrigues" could be expected in the years to come.

The Ugandan and Tanzanian delegations are scheduled to return home tomorrow.

Peace Corps Leaving

NAIROBI, Oct. 5 (UPI).—The U.S. Peace Corps is quietly withdrawing its volunteers from Uganda because security for foreigners is deteriorating there.

But, for fear of offending the government of Gen. Amin, the Peace Corps is not calling the departure of volunteers an evacuation or an official withdrawal.

Instead, officials of the State Department and the Peace Corps, when asked, are insisting that each departing volunteer has made an individual and voluntary decision to leave for various reasons, including fear for personal safety.

It is inconceivable, however,

that any of the 105 volunteers and dependents once in Uganda will still be there at the end of the exercise. It is possible, however,

that the Peace Corps will continue to maintain an office and staff in Kampala, the Ugandan capital.

The Peace Corps decision was made after a trainee, Louis Morton, was killed by Ugandan soldiers at a roadside last Sept. 17, the day Ugandan exiles crossed the border from Tanzania in an abortive attempt to overthrow Gen. Amin's government. Another trainee was wounded by the soldiers.

In addition, three Peace Corps volunteers were detained by Ugandan police in the aftermath that followed the invasion.

forces to respond to the Israeli attack, and particularly that of the large Egyptian military force, has reduced Cairo's influence in the Arab world to perhaps the lowest point since the death of Nasser two years ago, in the view of many Arab analysts.

Three months after Mr. Sadat's expulsion of the majority of the 20,000 Soviet advisers in Egypt, the image of the Russians as the only real protectors of the Arabs against Israel is on the rise.

The well-publicized airlift mounted by the Soviet Union to carry several thousand tons of military equipment to Syria last week has been observed by Arab commentators and by the man in the street as a deterrent to an Israeli strike against Syria.

Leader Admits

The failure by the United States to make any gesture that responded to Mr. Sadat's dismissal of the Russians—something that the United States had been pressing for—has given Mr. Sadat the appearance to many Arabs of a leader adrift in search of a solution.

Therefore, the decision by the Soviet leadership to send Premier Alexei Kosygin to Moscow Oct. 15 to try to mend Soviet-Egyptian relations is seen in part as the result of pressure by Syria and Iraq, the two Arab nations closest to Moscow now, to restore a political and military front against Israel that was weakened by Israel's move against the Russians.

Israel's punishing strike against Lebanon, and the threat of a blow against Syria, has heightened this sense of the need to turn to the Russians.



FUNERAL—Some of thousands of mourners who lined route in Belfast Wednesday for funeral procession of woman who was shot by British troops in a gun battle last week.

Blasts Kill Two, Shut Belfast Newspaper

BELFAST, Oct. 5 (UPI).—A bomb-laden car exploded tonight outside a packed pub in a Protestant section of Belfast, wrecking the bar and causing death and injury.

The army said at least one person died and 11 were injured, five seriously, when the explosion ripped through the pub on Erne Street, in the Sandy Row District.

The death brought to 599 the number of persons killed in three years of violence in Northern Ireland.

In Portadown, 22 miles southwest of Belfast, police said that a hand grenade tossed into a family's living room killed a young man as he sat watching television.

The Provisional wing of the illegal Irish Republican Army said that it had assassinated four undercover agents of the British Army. The army denied any new deaths or injuries among its civilian-clothed intelligence force.

Police in Portadown were at a loss to explain who was responsible for the blast which killed Patrick Connolly, 23, in his own living room. Mr. Connolly's father, mother and brother were injured in the blast.

Another explosion, a bomb, wrecked the Belfast office of the Irish News, a Catholic-owned newspaper, yesterday. The newspaper was unable to publish today. A department store, a Congregational church and several other buildings also were damaged by the blast, but police said there were no casualties.

An army spokesman said that two British soldiers were injured by flying bricks in a street battle with members of the rightist Protestant Ulster Defense Association.

He said that the soldiers, both off duty, were in a car which came upon a UDA roadblock.

The latest find has sparked a vigorous campaign in several national newspapers and by local authorities.

The Socialist newspaper Le Peuple, in an editorial entitled "Europe, a Trash Can," said the combined cyanide wastes were sufficient to poison the whole of Europe.

Its discovery comes only a week after government action to save an east Belgian village from the threat of 10,000 disintegrating drums of cyanide, brought in trucks from Sweden, West Germany and Switzerland.

Containers were being stored only 100 yards from the canal.

Two soldiers were wounded by snipers today, the army said.

Near Antwerp Canal

Belgian Cyanide Perils Mount: Tons Found at Water Supply

BRUSSELS, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—The Belgian government announced today that 47 tons of industrial cyanide waste—enough to poison the entire population of Antwerp—had been found in a yard near Antwerp's Albert Canal.

Containers were being stored only 100 yards from the canal.

Aden, Sana Say Each Other Continues War

BEIRUT, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—Air raids and artillery bombardments were reported to be still going on today in the Yemeni border area as the Arab League attempted to mediate between the two countries.

The Yemen Arab Republic, in the north, announced that its territory was being shelled and strafed by the forces of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, whose capital is Aden.

In turn South Yemeni authorities charged that the North has occupied four of its border villages and killed about 50 civilians.

Meanwhile an Arab League commission was holding mediation talks in Aden today on the 10-day-old fighting.

A two-man Iraqi team arrived yesterday in Sana, the Northern capital, and has already begun discussions there.

The league's mediation efforts are seen here to be taking place within the context of the Arab struggle against Israel.

Argentina Holds 6 in Heroin Case

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 5 (AP).—Federal police announced the arrest here yesterday of six persons, including a woman, in connection with 132 pounds of pure heroin found in a U.S. cargo ship in Rio de Janeiro.

The drugs, valued at \$40 million, were discovered earlier yesterday by Brazilian and Argentine police in five plastic bags among sheepskins loaded here. Police said the heroin came from Madrid.

10 Shot, 4 Fatally In French Store

ANGOULEME, France, Oct. 5 (UPI).—A man with a history of mental illness was charged with voluntary homicide after killing three schoolchildren and a saleswoman in a busy department store, police said early today.

"I didn't have any reason for doing it; I've had a nervous breakdown," police quoted Serge Allafort, 32, as saying when arrested.

Six persons were wounded, some critically, in the incident.

Police said that Allafort entered the Nouvelles Galeries store in Angouleme yesterday afternoon and took out a rifle, normally used for hunting big game, from beneath his jacket. He started firing into the crowd inside the store and continued to do so until policemen rushed in and seized him.

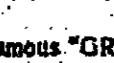
Rome Hospitals Stilled

ROME, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—Italy's 2,000 hospitals remained at a standstill today, the second day of a three-day strike by hospital doctors. Only emergency treatment was available at hospitals.

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Warm Reaction by Argentine Military

Chances of Peron Returning Seen Increasing

Buenos Aires, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—The possibility of exiled former dictator Juan Peron returning home soon has increased following a warm response by Argentina's military rulers to a 10-point "Program of National Reconstruction" he had sent to them. He may seek to be a candidate in presidential elections next March.

Government Press Secretary Edgardo Saion said last night in a nationwide television and radio broadcast of a news conference that there were various points of coincidence between government positions and Mr. Peron's proposals.

He stressed that one such point was Mr. Peron's aim expressed in the document to "liberate definitively the country from all dependence and bring it into the vanguard of peoples who are struggling for a more just and human order against the dominance of imperialism."

Mr. Saion said the government had received with pleasure this support for achievement of a modern, efficient, stable democracy.

Asked about the possibility of Mr. Peron returning to Argentina from his exile in Spain, Mr. Saion said this depended on the ex-dictator. Observers said this implied that the government would place no obstacles in his way.

The Real Problem

Mr. Saion said the government agreed with Mr. Peron's statement that "the real problem is not the elections which are planned,



Juan Peron

but facing up to a real task of nation reconstruction."

Instead of looking backwards, the government preferred to refer to a document "which there is a philosophy, a concept, which tends to cement according to what can be gathered from what I have read, points of view which have been expressed repeatedly by the government," he added.

Among Mr. Peron's proposals was the repeal of a decree which required all potential candidates for the planned general elections next March to take up residence in Argentina by last Aug. 25.

This decree, if it is not scrapped, would eliminate Mr. Peron.

He has been in exile since an army uprising ended his nine-year rule in September 1955.

The elections have been called to end seven years of military rule, which began with a coup d'état in 1966. Since then Argentina has had three military presidents.

Peron to be 77 Sunday

MADRID, Oct. 5 (UPI).—Juan Peron did not look like a man who will be 77 on Sunday as he gave his first public news conference in 13 years of exile in Spain yesterday.

Sitting erectly in his chair, he cheerfully answered questions for an hour and a half at his Madrid home before bidding newsmen goodbye with a firm handshake. His 33-year-old blonde wife, Isabella, stood at his side.

His evident good health provided one of the best explanations of why the former dictator still clings to hopes of power in his native Argentina.

"I still feel like a boy," he said, but would not commit himself as to whether he would return to contest the presidential elections next March.

Lord Thomson to Peking

LONDON, Oct. 5 (UPI).—Lord Thomson of Fleet, owner of the Times of London, and senior executives of his newspaper left London today for Paris on their way to Peking to spend two weeks visiting China at the invitation of the Chinese government.

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Sudan Cabinet Is Out: Numerei Gets Free Hand

CHARTOUM, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—The Sudanese cabinet has resigned at the request of President Gaafar Numerei following elections for a new People's Council to draft a new constitution for the country.

An official statement today said the resignation of the cabinet would give the president "a free hand" in reviewing the executive machinery.

Elections to the new 207-seat council ended yesterday. It will hold its first meeting on Oct. 13 and will be dissolved after it has drawn up the constitution. Fresh elections will then be held.

A congress of the Sudanese Socialist Union—the country's only political organization—laid down guidelines for the constitution last January. These included regional self-rule for the south within the framework of a unified country.

Six persons were wounded, some critically, in the incident.

Police said that Allafort entered the Nouvelles Galeries store in Angouleme yesterday afternoon and took out a rifle, normally used for hunting big game, from beneath his jacket. He started firing into the crowd inside the store and continued to do so until policemen rushed in and seized him.

Sadat, Qadhafi, Assad Hold Talks in Cairo

CAIRO, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—Three of the Arab world's main leaders met in Cairo today to discuss latest developments in the Middle East.

Libyan leader Muamer Qadhafi flew in unexpectedly last night and held a brief meeting with President Anwar Sadat.

This morning the two were at Cairo airport to meet President Hafez Assad of Syria, the other member of the presidential council of the Federation of Arab Republics, which links Egypt, Libya and Syria.

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Sen. Jackson's Cold War

Sen. Henry A. Jackson has succeeded in rallying nearly three-quarters of the U.S. Senate behind his proposal to withhold credits and tariff concessions from nations imposing undue restrictions—such as the Soviet "diplomatic tax"—on would-be emigrants. That the Soviet restrictions on emigration are harsh and unfair may be taken for granted—in American eyes that applies to much of the Soviet government and its operations. The question, in respect to Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union, is whether this is the best method of approaching the problem, and, in fact, whether such aspects of internal policy should dominate, or be subordinated to the general accommodation of diverse political and economic systems into a reasonably orderly world.

For Sen. Jackson, who is the most prominent legacy of the cold war in the Senate, and who has been an opponent of almost every effort to improve relations between Washington and Moscow, such questions are probably academic. But for the rest of the Senate, the matter deserves a good deal more study than it has, apparently, received.

A number of Americans, Sen. McGovern and his supporters, have attacked the "cynicism" of the Nixon administration and (in the words of Sargent Shriver, Mr. McGovern's running mate) its "passion for power." Mr. Shriver said: "The American people don't expect their government to declare war on other countries every time there is evil in the world, but Americans have always

expected their government to declare us on the side of life and justice." That such declarations have often resulted in war, or certainly in the absence of peace, is one of the painful anomalies of exalted moral diplomacy.

In the case of Bangladesh, for example, the Nixon administration was roundly condemned for not giving verbal support, at least to the Bengali rebels. But in purely human terms, can anyone say that Bangladesh is not now far worse off than it was as East Pakistan? The quiet supply by the United States of more aid than any other country is giving the Bengalis is not an apology for American mistakes in that area—it is an attempt to make good the failures of India and the Soviet Union to do more than split up Pakistan by a war, and leave a shambles in Bangladesh.

International morality, like almost every man-made quality, requires the balancing of good and evil, the acceptance of some affronts to the ideas of one group in the interests of some larger gain. When America was young, and isolated physically from the rest of the world, it could sit in judgment on other nations with impunity. This is no longer possible, nor is it cynicism, nor a lust for power, that necessarily requires compromise. Often, it is quite the contrary—an acceptance of the limitations of power. The Senate would do well to consider such limitations when it is moved to assume moral postures which can only harm, not help, the cause it wishes to espouse.

British Labor's Fantasy

When the British Labor party is out of power, its annual conference—probably the most undemocratic assembly of its kind in the West—often becomes an emotional outburst of unreality and irresponsibility. It is useful to keep this thought in mind in scanning the havoc wrought at Blackpool this week by a bizarre combination of union bosses, fellow travelers, Little Englanders, Commonwealth Firsters and sordid opportunists.

The Labor conference stopped just short of demanding Britain's withdrawal from NATO and of rejecting membership in the European Economic Community on any terms whatever. But former Prime Minister Harold Wilson paid a stiff price for even the highly circumscribed victories he won in behalf of moderation and common sense. His steady retreat from the all-out pro-Common Market stance he adopted while in office is in striking contrast to the effective leadership provided by Danish Premier Krag that produced an overwhelming endorsement of Denmark's decision to join the Community.

In order to head off by the narrowest margins a resolution that would have Britain spurn membership of the European community even in principle, Wilson had to promise something he knows is impossible:

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Danes Vote for Europe

The marriage of reason between Denmark and Europe will not be without frictions. The Danes doubtless are ready to cooperate fully with their eight partners, but they are not prepared in the least to speed the integration process, least of all the political one. They will be close in this respect to Britain and France, but they risk shocking those who, especially in small or medium-sized countries like theirs, demand that progress be made toward supranationalism.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

* * *

The Danish yes-vote has not magically solved the European problems like that of the reform of EEC institutions that will be a major item on the agenda for the October 19 European summit. The final communiqué of the Heath-Andreotti talks makes it clear that both Italy and Britain intend to have these institutional problems on the agenda for the Paris talks and that they intend to have a real European regional policy professed, a policy that makes Paris shudder.

—From *Combat* (Paris).

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* * *

The second key is that the main force of America is really the "silent majority," of which Mr. Nixon rightly claims to be the representative. This silent majority is not made of "bourgeois." It is made primarily of workers, farmers, employees who constitute a middle class tremendously attached to American traditions and politically conservative. They want two things: to consume more and to maintain the greatness and power of the United States.

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

Hatchet Buried in Far East

Chou En-lai and Tanaka have buried the hatchet. But traditional rivalry cannot be transformed into partnership at one stroke. Rarely do summit meetings change undercurrents of history into the opposite. Nevertheless, it is of historic importance and can only benefit world peace, when after a long and bloody interlude the Chinese continental empire and the island empire of Japan establish positive relations again. However, prosperous small states will ponder the fact that sooner or later the flourishing Chinese community on Taiwan is going to be sacrificed to "peace" between the big Far Eastern powers.

—From the *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 6, 1897

LONDON—The first large shipment of kangaroo tails has just been made to England from Sydney, N.S.W., and they have been exhibited for the past few days in Leadenhall Market. The kangaroo tail, like the ox tail, makes a very fine soup, and in Australia it is regarded as a great luxury. Although its price compares very favorably with the ox tail, it is a table delicacy for the epicure rather than for the average person.

NEW YORK—Although the plans for the company are not yet formally announced, it is understood that a large number of capitals here, in conjunction with equally powerful ones in London, have combined to arrange for a cross-Atlantic air service within the next two years. The contemplated craft are to be 900 feet long and 114 feet in width and will have an estimated speed of 100 miles an hour. The journey will take less than two days.

Fifty Years Ago

October 6, 1927

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

'Arabs Must Learn'

We know the Arabs have several problems but the most serious one is Palestine. But every problem has a solution. There is always a way out but right now we don't know how to achieve this nor do we have the means to reach it.

We must weigh with precision the "pros and cons" of every action we take and we must choose the best policy to attain our objectives.

In politics and war, actions are

Turned-Off Voters

What could possibly account for the political apathy of the American people this fall? Could it be that the incumbent has succeeded in selling his fundamental program: Nixonization?

This program has succeeded in redefining the meanings of the words "war," "social justice" and "freedom". It has convinced us of the frugality of its ways, although the federal deficits for the fiscal years 1970-73 will be the largest in U.S. history. It has persuaded us that the "promised land" is already here, although many of us have trouble seeing anything through the heavy fumes of the cities. And

JOG

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Democratic Headquarters Raid: a Participant's Portrayal

By Alfred C. Baldwin 3d
As told to Jack Nelson

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 5.—Across the street in the Democratic National Committee offices could see men with guns and silhouettes looking behind desks and out on the balcony.

It was a weird scene at Washington's Watergate complex. I'm sure we were looking for several persons, including my boss—James McCord Jr., who was security factor for both President Nixon's re-election committee and the Republican National Committee.

A short while later, McCord and four other men, all in handcuffs, could be led by police to patrol cars and taken to jail. And a White House correspondent would sit into my motel room across the street from the Democratic offices and peer down on the one before fleeing the area.

I had been using a walkie-talkie and acting as a lookout for McCord and his men, who were engaged in a bugging operation. For three weeks I had monitored conversations on a tapped phone in the Democratic offices.

My mission had been to record conversations. McCord appeared to be especially interested in any information on Senator George McGovern and the Democratic party chairman, Lawrence Brie, and anything having to do with political strategy.

When the Committee for the Re-Election of the President hired me for security work with Mr. Marlin Mitchell, nothing was said about eventual espionage missions involving electronic eavesdropping.

But then the man I worked directly under, Jim McCord, was not given to long explanations about anything. You would have to know McCord to understand that I mean.

Like myself, McCord is an ex-CIA agent. But he also served 10 years in the Central Intelligence Agency and he is one of those ex-CIA agents who do more listening than talking. When he wants you to do something else, he just tells you. No buildup or anything.

When McCord was ready to ditch me from protecting John Mitchell's wife to other security work, he simply told me that he President's re-election committee had other work for me.

Contrary to some press reports, got along fine with Mrs. Mitchell during the days I protected her. She is a vicious person and found working with her fascinating.

But I felt any work with the re-election committee would be irritating and I like Jim McCord.

I never questioned McCord's orders. I felt he was acting under orders and with full authority.

After all, his boss was John Mitchell, the committee director.

and former attorney general of the United States.

If that was not enough to impress me with McCord's authority and official standing, we were surrounded by former White House aides. McCord said were "on loan" to the committee.

My involvement with the committee began May 1 when McCord telephoned my home in Hamden, Conn. He had secured a resume I had filed with the Society of ex-FBI agents in New York and had reviewed it and several other resumes on file with this society. He felt that because of my age, background and marital status—I am 36 and single—I was best suited for the position.

He said they (the committee) needed someone immediately so I took a plane to Washington that night and registered at the Roger Smith Hotel, where we met the next morning. He emphasized that although the job was temporary, it could be a stepping-stone to a permanent position after President Nixon's re-election.

We walked a block down the street to the re-election committee headquarters at 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, a block from the White House, and McCord took me on a tour of committee offices on several floors. As different persons passed, McCord would say things like, "That's so and so; he's from the White House" or "There's another one who's on loan from the White House."

We went to the office of Fred Lurie to get approval for my employment and McCord said, "Mr. Lurie is over from the White House. He's John Mitchell's right-hand man."

Lurie was friendly enough, but very businesslike. McCord read some brief data he had jotted down on the back of an envelope: "Al Baldwin, ex-FBI agent, former marine captain, law degree, taught police science..."

Lurie looked me up and down. I was in standard FBI dress—conservative suit, white shirt and tie and black, wing-tipped shoes. Our conversation was brief. I think he asked if I was prepared to travel and I said, "Yes, sir." He replied, "OK, that's fine."

McCord later issued me a loaded .38 snub-nosed Police Special and said, "You'll wear this." I had no permit or official identification and questioned whether I was authorized to carry it.

He handed me a card bearing his name and the name of the re-election committee and said: "You're working for the former attorney general and there's no way a policeman or any other law-enforcement officer is going to question your right to carry that weapon. But if you have any problem, have them call me."

In McCord's office at committee headquarters I noticed extensive electronic equipment—walkie-talkies, television surveillance units and various other devices.

The top to a fancy briefcase was open, exposing considerable electronic equipment. I was told it was a debugging unit.

McCord told me I would be accompanying Mrs. Mitchell on a trip to Michigan and New York. He issued me \$600—eight brand new \$100 bills—and said it was for food, drinks, tips and incidental expenses for the trip.

In Michigan, where Mrs. Mitchell attended several affairs, we were joined by Lurie. He mentioned to me at one point that the pistol I was carrying had once been his weapon. As far as I knew, he was not in security work and I did not know why he would have needed a pistol. But I asked no questions.

Bulletproof Car

From Michigan we went to New York City. One of the FBI's bulletproof limousines used by the late J. Edgar Hoover met us at Grand Central Station and took us to a suburban town where we stayed for two days. When we left, the same limousine picked us up and carried us back to Grand Central Station. I was impressed.

The campaign trip lasted for seven days. Upon our return to Washington I was called up to the Mitchell apartment in the Watergate, where Mitchell thanked me for the job I had done.

I had expected to leave two days on another trip with his wife but McCord said she was not feeling well and the situation was so "delicate" that Fred Lurie was accompanying her. He said he had other security work for me and he advanced me another \$500—five brand new \$100 bills.

At McCord's direction, I moved from the Roger Smith Hotel to the Howard Johnson Motel across the street from the Watergate. I checked into room 419, which he had registered under McCord Associates, the name of his security firm.

McCord gave me a code name, Bill Johnson, and instructed me to investigate anti-war demonstrations that were occurring in Washington about that time. I was supposed to try to learn of any plans of demonstrators to damage Republican headquarters or to disrupt the Republican convention in Miami in August.

I still had no committee identification, however, and twice authorities had to telephone the committee to establish my credentials. Once a Secret Service agent stopped me at the Capitol and another time security police stopped me at Andrews Air Force Base. Both times the committee vouched for my credentials.

On May 24, after about two weeks of covering demonstrations, I visited my home in Hamden. When I returned to Washington the next day, I found Jim McCord in room 419 surrounded by an array of electronic equipment, including walkie-talkies and the debugging case that had been in his office at the re-election committee.

Mr. Cassidente and Mr. Miro

conceded that the Times was going ahead with publication despite an agreement to submit his Baldwin interview for his attorney's approval. However, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Cassidente had approved the story Tuesday night after reviewing it in detail. The Times reporters agreed to return to Mr. Miro's office yesterday primarily so he could add material dealing with a point Mr. Baldwin considered particularly sensitive.

After the calls from the government attorneys, however, Mr. Baldwin's attorneys attempted to stop publication of the entire article.

Although there have been widespread reports that Mr. Baldwin was attempting to sell his story, he received no remuneration from the Times. His sole request was that he be permitted to tell the story the way he saw it.

© Los Angeles Times.

*'I never questioned McCord's orders.
I felt he was acting under orders and
with full authority. After all, his boss
was John Mitchell...'*

McCord pointed across the street to the Watergate and said, "We're going to put some units over there tonight and you'll be monitoring them." He didn't have to tell me; I knew the Democratic National Committee offices were in the Watergate.

On Friday evening, June 16, McCord displayed a unit that I thought looked like door chimes. He removed the unit's cover, exposing a sophisticated electronic device.

McCord told the other party that the light had been turned off and that they could proceed. Then he handed me a walkie-talkie and said he was going across the street. He said, "If you see anything unusual, any activity, anybody around, you get

me to test the device, he put it next to the television set and turned the set on. The unit picked up the television reception. It was a bug, as opposed to a telephone tap, and was the first listening device I had ever seen unattached to a phone.

Later in the evening McCord displayed a shopping bag full of different kinds of tools and equipment—screwdrivers, wires, batteries and soldering irons. The room ended up looking like a small electronics workshop.

McCord indicated to me that in addition to placing new devices at the Democratic headquarters, the unit we had been unable to monitor would either be removed

from the offices or put in a new location in the offices.

We both continued working on the devices for some time. During a telephone conversation McCord said he might have to wait until another night to carry out the mission... Some guy was still working in the Democratic offices.

Less than an hour later, the lights on the entire floor above the Democratic committee offices went on. I picked up the walkie-talkie—I don't remember whether I identified myself as "Unit 1" or "Base"—but I said,

"What have you got?"

I said, "Are our people dressed casually or are they in suits?"

An anxious voice asked, "What?" I repeated the question.

"Our people are dressed in suits," the voice said.

"We've Got Problems."

"Well," I answered, "we've got problems. We've got some people dressed casually and they've got guns. They're looking around the balcony and everywhere, but they haven't come across our people."

The man on the other end sounded absolutely panic-stricken now and started calling: "Are you reading this? Are you reading this?"

Receiving no reply, he then added: "They don't have the unit on or it's not turned up. Are you still in the room?"

I replied: "Right."

Hunt, hanging up the phone, turned and asked if I knew where McCord lived. I said yes, I had been to his house in Rockville, Md., a Washington suburb. He instructed me to pack all the equipment and take it to McCord's house and asked if I had a place to go.

I said I could go to my home in Connecticut and he said, "Well get all this stuff out of here and you get out of here. Somebody will be in touch with you."

With that, he threw his walkie-talkie on the bed and rushed from the room. "Does that mean I'm out of a job?" I shouted after him. But he disappeared down the hallway without answering.

"there in a minute," I said. "You'd better not park near this building, police are all over the place."

He said, "OK."

Then I heard a voice from another unit whisper. "They've got us." Then McCord's voice came through: "What are you people? Are you metropolitan police or what?"

Another voice demanded: "What's that?" And then the unit went silent. I tried to renew the contact, but to no avail.

A few minutes later, Hunt, wearing a windbreaker, rushed into the room. He was extremely nervous.

"What do you see?" he asked.

I told him I saw McCord and some other men being led away from the Watergate in handcuffs. He walked over and then said: "I've got some activity."

The man on the other end sounded absolutely panic-stricken now and started calling: "Are you reading this? Are you reading this?"

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Watergate 'Spy' Says He Gave Bugging Record to Nixon Unit

(Continued from Page 1)

He also said that before the June 17 arrests, Mr. McCord had told him that he would be sent to Miami during the Democratic convention to conduct a similar monitoring operation there. The Committee to Re-Elect the President occupied a large number of rooms before and during the Democratic convention at an annex of the Fontainebleau Hotel, which served as convention headquarters. Tight security surrounded the committee offices with armed guards posted at all hotel room doors.

Mr. Baldwin's attorneys, John V. Cassidente and Robert C. Miro, urged the Times yesterday not to print their client's interviews or any stories based on them. They did so after being contacted by Earl Silbert, attorney to the U.S. attorney in Washington and the assistant in charge of the government's case.

Mr. Silbert warned Mr. Cassidente that the government might consider its agreement not to prosecute Mr. Baldwin broken if he broke out on the case and raised the possibility that Mr. Baldwin might be held in contempt of court, according to Mr. Cassidente.

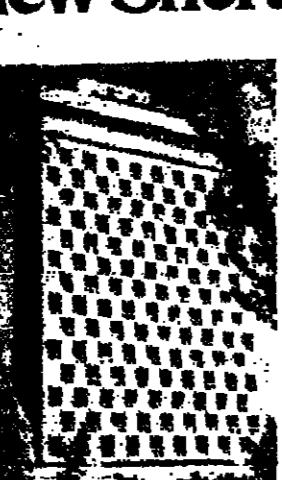
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MARKET GUIDE TO JAPAN

parallel with the expansion Japan's GNP, attention is directed toward Japan as an important market. A large number of European and American enterprises are already selling their products, services and technical know-how through offices, joint enterprises and importers in Japan. In their daily life, many Japanese purchase or come into contact with imported goods ranging from daily necessities to industrial machinery.

can be summarized, as a symbol of this episode, that one of Tokyo's chief diplomatic houses is occupied entirely by the managers of these European and American enterprises. This is an indication of how successful they have been.

Nevertheless, an advance into Japan's market is attended by problems arising from the dual characteristics of this test. It is in order to assist solving these problems that "Market Guide to Japan" has been planned.

1 in this series introduces Japan's leading banks and securities companies and reports on services obtainable from them. According to the schedule,

others in the series to follow will be devoted to the companies that are indispensable for exporting to Japan.

What are the special characteristics of the Japanese market and the problems posed by them? There are cultural differences based on language and customs, together with differences in business and taxation methods, as well as from the standpoint of management. Probably the biggest problem, however, arises from different ways of thinking. After being in contact with Western civilization for more than a century, nearly all of the Japanese wear European clothing and when they meet foreigners they shake hands while saying "How do you do?" Notwithstanding, their conduct is conditioned by what has been described as the "Japanese ways of thinking." Behavior that may appear puzzling at first glance, or even meaningless, is not so to the Japanese. In order to gain an understanding of their psychology, the books that have been widely read include Ruth Benedict's "The Chrysanthemum and The Sword" and, more recently, Chie Nakao's essay on the Japanese society.

At the same time, most successful foreign enterprises place im-

portance on their Japanese staff. In a number of foreign enterprises, the Japanese have been appointed to the top management

Under the administration of a new Prime Minister, many new policies are now being adopted in Japan. Big changes are occurring also in the field of foreign trade. In order to maintain the import-export balance, the promotion of foreign imports is being planned and promoted by not only government organs, but also among private organizations and private enterprises. In fact, this movement is well under way.

This is not limited to establish-

ed importers. Manufacturers that have not been concerned about imports up to now have set up import promotion departments or established separate companies to specialize in import. They have started to import foreign products and to sell them through their own sales networks. Needless to say, business firms are placing greater emphasis on imports than ever before. One private organization has conducted a seminar in the United States on the theme, "How to Sell to Japan."

JETRO (JAPAN EXTERNAL TRADE ORGANIZATION) too is sponsoring exhibitions of foreign

products. Many similar events are being held successively.

For those intending to advance into Japan and are seeking partners for joint ventures, the financial institutions can be an important intermediary. Banks and securities companies have a big influence in Japan. In some cases, they are active as the core of a group of enterprises. In addition, there are cases in which they are playing an important role in the merger of enterprises.

In order to plan an advance into Japan, market information is necessary. Compact and readily available is "Publications on Japa-

nese Markets" recently published by JETRO. This list of sources from which information can be obtained includes the addresses and publications of government organs, associations, research institutes, banks and securities companies, yearbooks, directories etc. This is the most recent work written in English on the sources of basic information. JETRO has likewise published a guide to transactions with the People's Republic of China. This too is obtainable in English.

By making use of their networks and research departments, banks and securities companies issue

various reports. Practically all of these can be obtained free. Detailed information is also prepared at customer service.

The following is a partial list of such reports:

The Industrial Bank of Japan.

1) Survey of Japanese Finance & Industry.

Contents: Review of industrial trends in Japan.

2) Monthly Summary of Bond Issues in Japan.

Contents: Issues of public and private bonds.

The Bank of Kobe, Ltd.

1) Monthly Survey.

Contents: Economic information.

The Mitsui Bank, Ltd.

1) Monthly Review.

Contents: General economic topics.

Nomura Securities, Co., Ltd.

1) Nomura Capital Market Letter (Monthly).

Contents: General information on underwritings.

Yamaichi Securities Co., Ltd.

1) Yamaichi's Stock Record.

Contents: 283 selected issues listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

2) Monthly Digest. Contents: General market trends.

3) Guide for Financial Analysis. Contents: Guide to the financial position of major companies.

In this way, Japan is opening its market widely to the world. New brands are being introduced from abroad and, in order to take the next step of establishing joint enterprises, a considerable number of foreign executives are staying at Tokyo's hotels to map out their strategy.

Following is the list of publications for reference.

1) "Doing Business in Japan," edited by Robert J. Ballon, published by Sophia University, Tokyo.

2) "Setting Up in Japan," Institute of International Investment, Tokyo.

3) JETRO Marketing Series:

"Japan As An Export Market," "Using Trading Companies in Exporting to Japan," "Planning for Distribution in Japan."

"Retailing in the Japanese Consumer Market."

TOKYO CAPITAL MARKET And Nomura Securities Co.

The Japanese economy is shifting from a quantity-oriented economy to a quality-oriented one, and is rapidly becoming internationalized. The Japanese auto industry has ceased to insular and become world-wide in its nature. Tokyo is emerging as one of the world's most important capital markets.

In the 1960s Japan used to raise money for big projects in Europe in U.S. capital markets, but today foreign firms, financial institutions and government organizations are turning to the Tokyo capital market for funds.

The Japanese Government has been promoting the capital market by taking measures to encourage to authorize Japanese financial institutions and individual investors to acquire free stocks and bonds on the

world's major exchanges; it authorized investment trust in April, 1970, insurance companies in January, 1971, and general investors in July, 1971.

Today foreign securities firms are permitted to operate in Japan subject to the same regulations and conditions applicable to Japanese counterparts.

In December, 1970, the Asian Development Bank, headquartered in Manila, Philippines, issued yen-denominated bonds (worth \$16,000 million) on the Japanese market, with Nomura Securities Co. acting as a main underwriter. This was the first time for a non-Japanese major financial institution to issue bonds in Japan after World War II.

In June, 1971, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) issued yen-denominated bonds worth \$11,000 million in Tokyo, and again in October, 1971, yen bonds worth \$12,000 million.

In July this year, the Australian Government issued yen-

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City Bank of Honolulu, Honolulu
Transnational Corporation Ltd., Melbourne
Mitsui Finance & Investment Ltd., Bangkok
Suez Philip & International Trustee Co., Ltd., Yida, New Jersey

Yamaichi Guides You To Tokyo Market

Besides the above, inquiries about (1) inquiries about Japan's market, (2) joint ventures, (3) establishment of branches in Japan, (4) the Tokyo financial markets, (5) finance in Japan and abroad, (6) bonds and debentures, (7) trade inquiries are accepted directly by the bank's International Department or overseas offices, the officer added.

The Mitsui Bank stands high in the estimation of its customers as a truly international banking institution.

Japan's securities industry is fast moving toward internationalization. Until a few years ago the international side of the Japanese securities business was largely restricted to purchases of Japanese stocks by foreigners, and the floating of dollar bond issues by Japanese companies. Recently there has been a rapid growth in capital exports in the form of Japanese investments in foreign securities and the issuance of yen bonds. Yamaichi Securities is playing an important role in this growing internationalization.

For example, we made arrangements to raise capital for developing world enterprises as one of the leading underwriters in the world through the issuance of Eurodollar bonds (amounting to 25 million dollars) by the International Utilities Overseas Capital Corporation in London. In 1970, Yamaichi acted as managing underwriter in the floating of Yen-denominated Asian Development Bank bonds, the first issue of its kind in Japan. And in 1972, it served as managing underwriter for the fourth issue of World Bank bonds.

In August 1972, Yamaichi participated in the underwriting of dollar bonds amounting to 20 million dollars for LCI International Finance Limited. This opened the way for private foreign enterprises to raise funds in Japan. And with the public offering of foreign stocks on the Tokyo Stock Exchange expected soon, the Tokyo capital market will become increasingly international. It is also helping developing countries in the growth of their capital markets, and needs to meet their financial needs through the issuance of bonds in public or private placement, bank syndicate loans or otherwise in the Japanese capital market.

The Bank has acted as the managing commission company for the majority of the bond offerings made not only by the leading corporations in Japan, such as Nippon Steel Corp., Hitachi, Ltd., Nissan Motor Co. and the seven major electric power companies, but also by such international institutions as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Asian Development Bank.

Of the 624 issues totaling \$4,831 million sold in fiscal 1971, 265 totaling \$2,840 million were sold under the Bank's auspices as the managing commission company. As of March 31, 1972, 82% of the aggregate amount of bonds outstanding were issued with the Bank serving either as the managing or co-managing company.

As is clear from the wide range of activities outlined above, thanks to its expertise in corporate financing, the Industrial Bank of Japan is ready to offer total services to foreign organizations seeking to raise capital funds through the issuance of bonds in public or private placement, bank syndicate loans or otherwise in the Japanese capital market.

Thanks to these efforts, the Bank was listed among the 50 largest banks of the free world by Fortune this year. The Bank is devoting its efforts to develop its international banking business on a global scale through the reinforcement of its Foreign Department, the establishment of overseas offices and a network of correspondent banks and the furtherance of its cooperation with world's international investment bankers.

In order to meet the rapidly increasing volume of business, the Bank installed an up-to-date system of computers under which all operations are centrally controlled by on-line system, is vigorously developing various systems and is thus building up a comprehensive data bank.

With a view to further gearing up its operation to attain itself to the rapidly growing international money market centering around the nation's capital, the Bank shifted most of the operations so far performed at Foreign Department, Kobe, to Tokyo last February and established International Planning Department last April as a step to map out its strategy dealing with the international capital market.

ISSUANCE OF EXTERNAL BONDS

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(as of March, 1972)

Government Financial Institution

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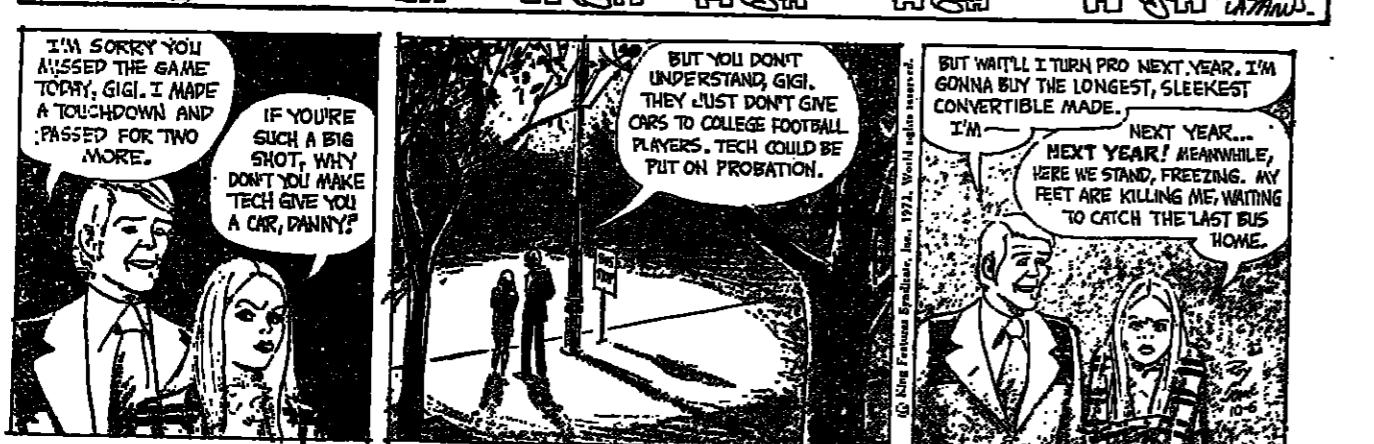
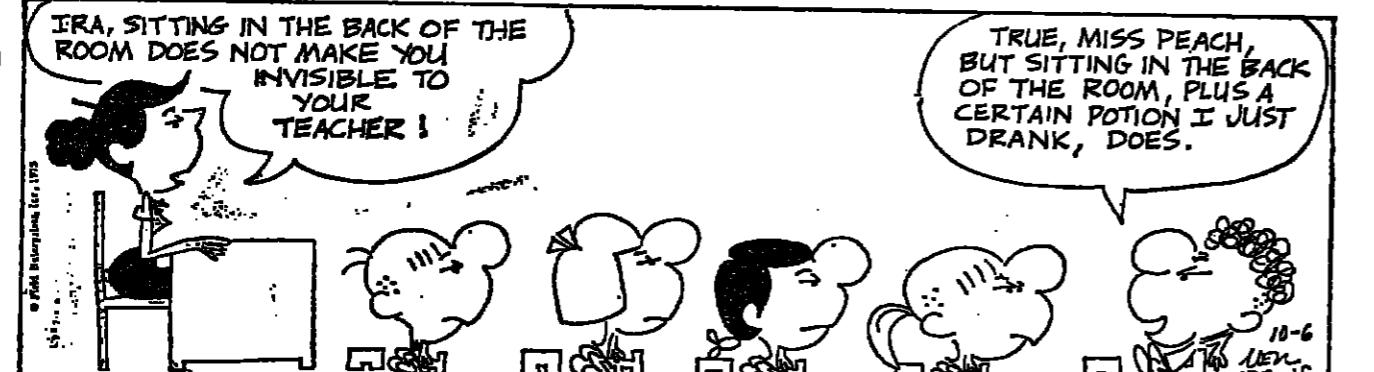
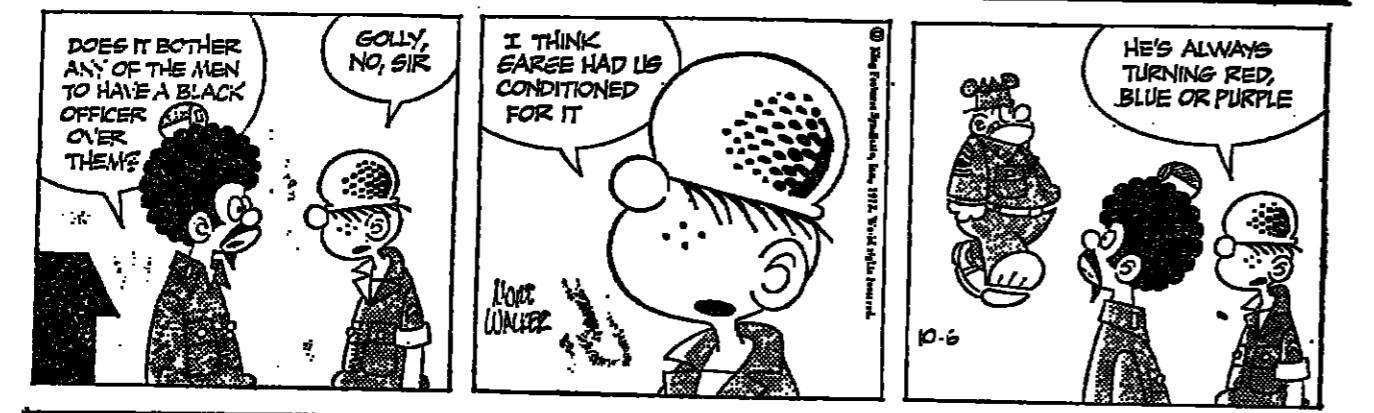
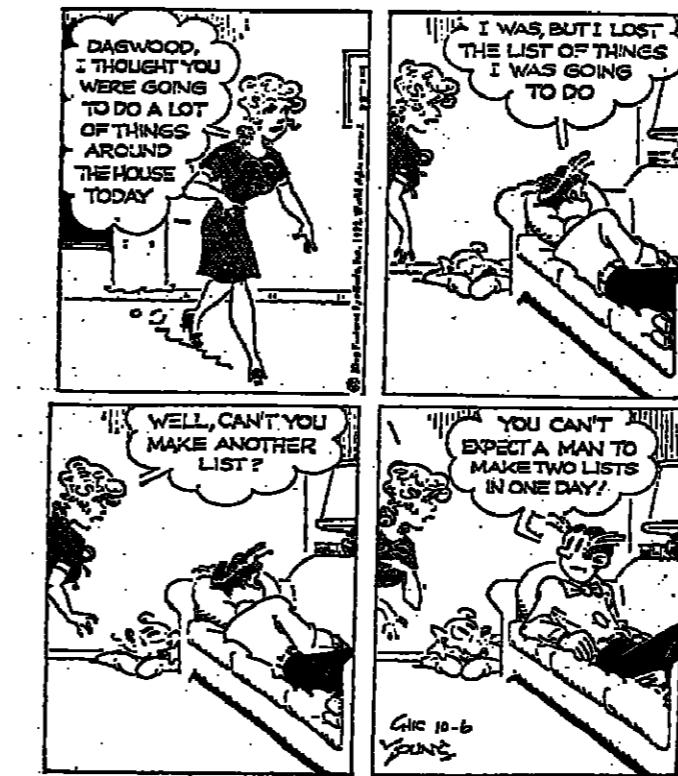
Bank of Kobe can give you
some pointers on how to enter Japan

BANK OF KOBE

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued on Page 12.)

American Stock Exchange Trading

**BLONDIE**
**BRIDGE** *By Alan Truscott*

North-South reached an excellent grand slam that was not easy to bid. Thirteen tricks were guaranteed in either major suit unless the defenders could achieve a ruff in the other major.

South opened with one heart, and showed a powerful hand by raising the one-spade response to game. North used Blackwood, locating two aces and one king in his partner's hand. North then had the information he needed to bid the grand slam, and he bid it in hearts rather than spades for two very good reasons.

First, the danger of a heart ruff exceeded the danger of a spade ruff, for the partnership clearly held more hearts than

spades for two very good reasons.

Second, and more important,

South's distribution might be

4-5-2-2, in which case the spade

suit would provide a discard for

a diamond loser playing in seven

hearts, but there would be no

discard in spades.

A significant but unobtrusive

feature of the auction was East's

pass over seven hearts. The East

player was of course aware that

he could double seven hearts to

ask West to lead a spade. But he

also realized that the double

would alert his opponents to the

situation, and they would seize

the opportunity to shift to

seven spades, against which there

was unlikely to be any defense.

So East passed, without any

revealing hesitation that could

have created an ethical problem,

hoping that his partner would

lead a spade in spite of the

absence of a Lightener double to

ask for a spade lead.

West took over the opening

lead, but finally made the winning

decision and led a spade to

defeat the grand slam. He knew

from the bidding that North-South

held at least four spades each.

If they held exactly four

the lead would do no harm, be-

cause there would be no discard

to give up the chance that his

partner would be able to ruff.

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Tigers Triumphantly Disown Label of Over-the-Hill Gang

By Murray Chass

DETROIT, Oct. 5 (NYT).—With sobering up from the euphoria and the champagne that ensued when they clinched a pennant in the American League's Eastern Division on Friday, the Detroit Tigers are all aware that they did it with their oldest team in the division, and as far as star pitcher they Lohlich is concerned, the stated suggestion that the pens were too old to win served as added incentive for them. "We went into Cleveland a

couple of weeks ago and all we saw in the papers was that the Tigers are held together by baling wire and adhesive tape," Lohlich said.

They Ridiculed Us'

"They called us the over-the-hill gang and things like that. I think it got to some of the older players and they got irritated. We didn't think we were that bad. But they ridiculed us and that got us going."

"Look at the record," Lohlich continued. "It was the oldtimers who did it. Kaline's been play-

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Not everybody who wears a Tiger uniform is old, but five players are at least 35 years old and 11 others are over 30. The average age of the non-pitchers is 32 compared with 28 for the Boston Red Sox, second in the division.

The pitching staff is the youngest part of the team, but two of the starters—Lohlich and Fryman—are 32.

Other key players are second baseman Dick McAuliffe, 32, outfielder Jim Northrup, 32, catcher Bill Freehan, 31, and first basemen Frank Howard, 36, and Norm Cash, 31.

Also 37 and in his 20th season, Al Kaline was the grandest player of them all in the final two weeks of the race.

After reading about the baling wire and the adhesive tape that allegedly connected his wrist bone to his finger bones, Kaline came to Boston and began an 11-game streak in which he got 22 hits in 44 times at bat, raising his average 36 points to .213 and sparking the Tigers to the title.

The 22d hit of Kaline's streak came off Luis Tiant in the 7th inning Tuesday night and drove in McAuliffe, who had doubled, with the tie-breaking run. Kaline later scored on Cachet's bouncer, which Carl Yastrzemski dropped as he tried to throw to the plate.

The outcome of the game eliminated the Red Sox and made Yastrzemski cry.

"This is the biggest disappointment of my career," said Yastrzemski, who has known many moments of glory. "I wanted to win this year more than I wanted the one in 1967. But if I had to lose, I'm glad it was to a man like Kaline. He's one helluva player."

Shortstop Ed Brinkman of the Tigers, who did not make an error in a brief appearance against the Red Sox in a 4-1 loss yesterday, set two major league records.

Brinkman, one of only three players in the American League to play in all his team's games this season, finished with only seven errors, four fewer than the previous low of Bowa and Lee Cardenas of California.

Brinkman finished the season with a .990 fielding percentage, .002 better than Bowa's old major league mark.

But a ninth-inning error by third baseman Ike Brown deprived the Tigers of a share of the major league record for fewest errors in a season. Brown's was the team's 36th error.

The Baltimore Orioles made 95 errors in 1964 to set the major-league record.

Billy Williams of the Chicago Cubs was the National League's leading batter with a .333 average and Ron Carew of the Minnesota Twins paced the American League with .318, according to final statistics.

Catcher Johnny Bench of Cincinnati led the major leagues in homers with 40 and runs batted in with 125. Dick Allen of the Chicago White Sox led the American League in homers with 37 and RBIs with 113.

Bliss' Blasts Ready

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 5 (UPI).—Pittsburgh Pirate pitcher Steve Lass has tested his sore arm and declared it in "good shape." He had been hit on the bow Sunday by a line drive off his bat of New York Met outfielder John Milner. After undergoing X-rays, the injury was diagnosed as a bruise. Bliss said he was ready to play in his first playoff game Saturday when the Pirates meet Cincinnati.

Playoff Schedule

(Both series best-of-five)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit Tigers (East) vs. Oakland A's (West).

Saturday at Oakland.

Sunday at Oakland.

Monday at Detroit.

Tuesday at Detroit, if necessary.

Wednesday at Detroit, if necessary.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh Pirates (East) vs. Cincinnati Reds (West).

Saturday at Pittsburgh.

Sunday at Pittsburgh.

Monday at Cincinnati.

Tuesday at Cincinnati, if necessary.

Wednesday at Cincinnati, if necessary.

Thursday at Cincinnati, if necessary.

Runners in the East in Pittsburgh.

The winners of the best-of-five will then meet in the World Series.

A clutch of records was set on the last day of the season. Gibson of the St. Louis Cardinals broke his own record in the most 200-strikeout season by fanning 11 Pirates and increasing his total to 208 for the year, marking the ninth season he had topped 200.

Nolan Ryan became the fourth greatest strikeout pitcher in a major league season, but failed to top 200 victory, as Oakland edged the California Angels, 3-2.

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Final Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	95	90	.513	0
Brewers	85	100	.455	11
Brown	85	100	.455	11
Cubs	83	113	.432	13 1/2
Cardinals	83	113	.432	13 1/2
Giants	82	114	.421	14
Reds	80	116	.405	16 1/2
Rockies	78	118	.395	18 1/2
Phillies	78	118	.395	18 1/2
Reds	78	118	.395	18 1/2
White Sox	78	118	.395	18 1/2
Yankees	78	118	.395	18 1/2

Western Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Braves	93	92	.507	0
Brewers	82	103	.454	10 1/2
Cardinals	82	103	.454	10 1/2
Giants	82	103	.454	10 1/2
Reds	82	103	.454	10 1/2
Rockies	82	103	.454	10 1/2
White Sox	82	103	.454	10 1/2
Yankees	82	103	.454	10 1/2

Wednesday Results

Miners 1, Atlanta 2.

Braves 1, Detroit 1.

Milwaukee 1, New York 2.

Kansas City 1, Texas 2.

Oakland 2, California 1.

(Only games scheduled.)

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Final Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Brewers	84	91	.452	0
Boston	85	90	.455	11
Baltimore	85	90	.455	11
Calif. Angels	83	92	.438	13
Indians	83	92	.438	13
Red Sox	83	92	.438	13
Twins	83	92	.438	13
Yankees	83	92	.438	13

Western Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Braves	82	93	.460	0
Chicago	82	93	.460	0
Colo. Rockies	82	93	.460	0
Cardinals	82	93	.460	0
Giants	82	93	.460	0
Rockies	82	93	.460	0
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Observer

Made for Each Other

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK. — Belcher spotted the average American voter at a drive-in hamburger dispensary. He had just eaten \$1.37 worth of gastric distress.

"Hello there, my friend," said Belcher, extending his shaking hand.

The average American voter started to smile with ecstasy despite the light for the photographers. He always smiled with ecstasy despite the light for the photographers while having his intelligence insulted by politicians in public. Now, however, he noticed that there were no photographers, and so he suspended his ecstatic smile in midface.

"Where are the photographers?" he asked. "I don't like to waste any ecstasy that aren't going to be photographed. There are a lot of politicians running this year, and my ecstasy supply is getting low."

"Every American has a right to twice as much ecstasy as he has been getting in the past," said Belcher, "and I intend to see that it gets it. My first act upon taking office will be to—"

The average American voter stopped him in midpromise. "You can't be an amateur," he said to Belcher. "You come out to mingle with me and you don't even have photographers to illustrate how happy you are about being with

Air Pocket Saves Man Buried Under Clay

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. Oct. 5 (AP) — County construction worker Holly Mumford, 30, was buried under four feet of loose clay in a ditch Tuesday but, despite being trapped there for 45 minutes, was rescued alive. Authorities credited an apparent air pocket for his ability to breathe that long.

The said fellow workers heard his cries for help from under the clay and located him in 45 minutes. A bucket was put over his head and a hose run under it to give him air in the event of further cave-ins.



the average American. You insult my intelligence without first having me sing the national anthem and participate in organized mass cheering about your excellence. And now you're getting ready to lie to me right here on a drive-in parking lot."

Belcher could not be stopped.

"When elected," he said, "there will be twice as many parking lots and everyone on them will be twice as ecstatic."

The average American voter was becoming impatient, which is something he does comparatively rarely, considering the pro-vocation he has.

"Listen, buddy," he said to Belcher, "I was trying to tell you about lying to me. I don't like to be lied to standing on a drive-in parking lot. It isn't done that way. It just isn't done. I am supposed to be lied to on television, preferably in prime time."

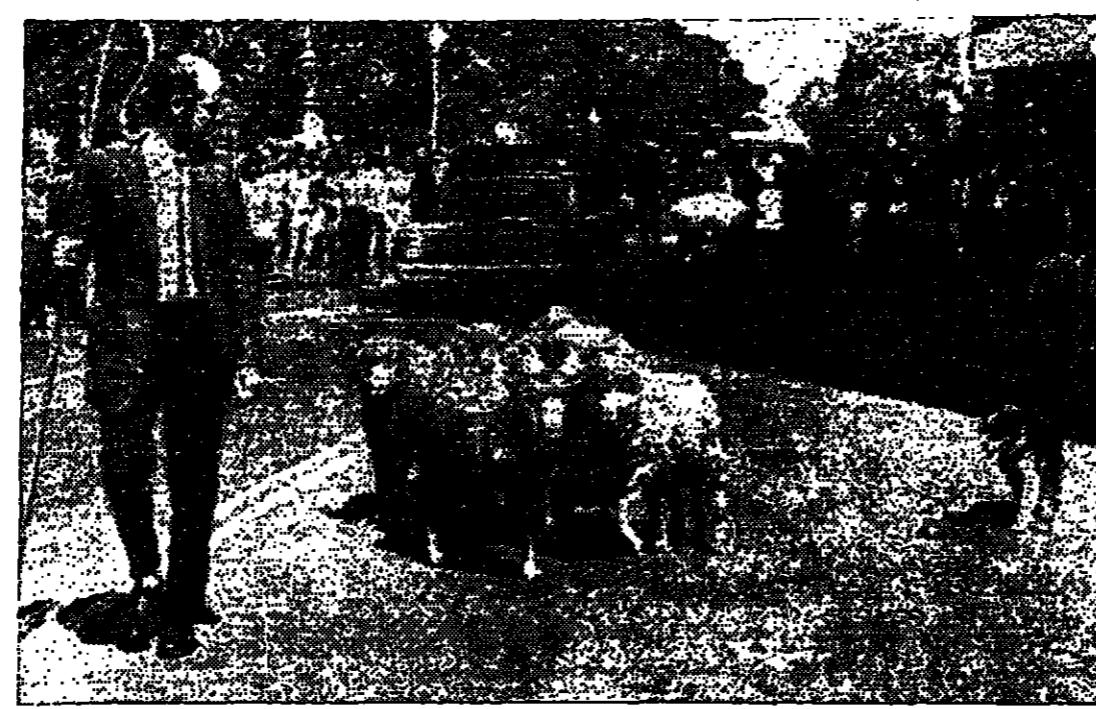
"Let's look at the record," said Belcher. "Four years ago I promised you twice as many lies, and I have kept that promise. Anyone who says that I have outstripped all previous records for lying is telling the truth. And I ask you, my fellow American, can this country afford a man who cannot be trusted not to tell the truth? All decent people lie, every day of their lives. That's what makes them so decent."

The average American voter was now extremely vexed. "You are without doubt the dumbest politician I have ever been lied to by," he said. "You can't just stand here on a drive-in parking lot and appeal to my worst instincts like this. When my worst instincts are appealed to, I want them appealed to on television in prime time, after some patriotic music and a bout of hypocritical prayer."

"Immediately upon assuming office," Belcher roared, "I pledge that hypocritical prayer will be the order of the day, and the order of the night too, and of the dawn and twilight. I promise twice as much hypocrisy every hour."

The average American voter's vexation had turned to sorrow and he was crying. He did not know whether it was because of the hamburgers or because he was suddenly very tired or because he had just realized that he and Belcher were made for each other.

Belcher was made for each other,



Clocking Cock Crows for Fun and Profit

By David Haworth

SERAILING, Belgium (IHT). — The event announces itself from a distance, the sound beckoning along the cobbled streets of Serail, a mining town near Liege. This, perhaps the oddest sporting event ever devised.

Cock singing is the name of the game. Unique to the black country around Liege, it is pursued with a solemn sense of purpose.

Every Sunday morning and public holiday throughout the year, competitors arrive from all over the area, brawny men with thick arms, carrying a small wooden box with initials carved or painted on the lid. Each box has a hole cut in one end allowing the tail feathers of the cock to spray into the air.

Their owners lift the birds from the boxes and put them into numbered cages lined up for 50 yards. It is said, gives the birds a sense of liberation and occasion.

The birds are stroked, patted and cajoled before the contest begins, so far as anyone can recall, began around 1905. The

question is: How many times will it sing in an hour?

A combination of skill, luck and intuition is required, mostly luck. Each bird's owner predicts a figure and lays money on it. The cock may be vocal or not; it doesn't matter how many times it performs in the measured period — 12 or 60 crows—but the prediction must be precise.

After bets are placed, the men retire behind a long, corrugated iron screen, out of sight of the creatures. If a cock were able to see his master during the competition—and there is absolute conviction about this—it might respond to a signal.

Between this screen and the cocks' cages the judges stand to watch, listen and record. The noise, of course, is already ear-piercing before the competition begins, but on the hour the measuring starts. Sometimes together, sometimes singly, sometimes in series, the birds stretch their necks and let go with an enormous "cock-a-doodle-do."

The Beginning. These cock-singing competitions, so far as anyone can recall, began around 1905. The

idea in those days was to see whose bird could sing the loudest and bets were placed. But as there were no mechanical means to measure the noise of a bird in full throat—and there could be no objective judgement—the Sunday morning tournaments often ended in brawls. Much easier to gauge the competition on the frequency of crows and keep the peace.

Adrien Verhamme, a retired lathe operator and cock-singing prize winner, remained cheerful despite his disappointment a few Sundays ago in his Co-Co's performance. He had bet 40 Belgian francs that the cock would crow 50 times. But Co-Co let himself down by greeting the fine morning with 52 crows.

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Verhamme's wife, it turned out, was fed up. She visits relatives every Sunday, and her husband has to make his own

meal. One can see her point of view: It is not easy to be married to a cock-singing enthusiast.

The bird practices every day of the week, all seasons, and as likely as not times up about 4 a.m.

Mr. Verhamme has three clocks too many in every room of his nearby cottage—prizes which testify to nearly half a century's success.

3d Largest Diamond Sold to N.Y. Jeweler

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone, Oct. 5 (AP) — The Star of Sierra Leone, at 988.3 carats, the third largest diamond ever discovered, has been sold by the Sierra Leone government to the New York firm of Harry Winston Inc., President Sista Stevens announced Tuesday.

Mr. Stevens said the price paid for the diamond is secret "for security reasons," but it is known the government had set a reserve figure of \$1 million.

The Harry Winston firm holds a substantial share in both the production and marketing of diamonds in Sierra Leone.

PEOPLE: 21-All in the Immediate Family

International Acrobatics Federation in Paris. The space race achieved gold medals for its achievements. ***

Thelma Ryan (Pat) Nixon, of Richard M., has been named by the American Irish Civic Society as an outstanding son of Irish-American lines. Said the American First Lady accepting the kudos: "As a girl daughter of Irish immigrants I am deeply honored by award."

As long as we are stuck in political types, here goes: Ohio's Gov. John J. Gilligan says he is so confident in the Cleveland Reds baseball team that he will bet the Pittsburgh Pirates the National League title if he wins. Says the bride: "I'm sure we'll have the same problems you normally have with kids just more of them."

Cotter, widowed six months ago, and Mrs. Lauson, widowed a year ago, have lived four blocks apart in the Minneapolis suburbs and attend the same church, but met for the first time in April through a mutual friend.

Another marrying man is letting his ex-wives settle the problems. He got an assist from a Los Angeles judge who has ordered the second ex-wife of Gerald Glickman to pay his first ex-wife \$8,852.50 in alimony and child support. Court documents show that the decision stemmed from an arrangement in which the second ex-wife and Glickman agreed to the payments in exchange for the divorce from the first wife. Glickman then married and subsequently divorced wife No. 2, Mrs. Glickman No. 1 sued No. 2 because her former husband was considered "uncooperative." A court spokesman said Glickman now lives with his mother.

Mrs. Pompeidou vetoed French President Georges Pompidou's space travel plans Wednesday. According to the AP it went like this: Pompeidou told U.S. astronaut David Scott and Soviet cosmonauts Vladimir Shatalov and Alexei Yeliseyev that "if you need a passenger, I'm willing" referring to the first joint U.S.-Soviet space flight planned for 1975. Whereupon, Mrs. Pompidou interrupted with, "but that's not okay by me." The Pompeidous met the spacemen at a reception for delegates to the 75th Congress of the

—SAMUEL JUSTIN

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PORTUGAL: Miss Rita Amador, 22 Rua das Janas Verdes, Lisbon, Tel.: 01-51-51-51.

SPAIN: Miss Rosario Palacios, 1 Plaza Cibeles, 12, Madrid, Tel.: 01-58-01-15.

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